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THEY CALL IT THE SPIRIT OF ALOHA

U.N. election? No, just representatives of ten different racial, religious and national groups who competed for office in the first election held in the 50th State! An Irishman, a Japanese, a Chinese and a Hawaiian won the key posts in the Pacific melting pot that "is really melting." (Story on p. 3)

MAJOR ISSUES UP FOR ACTION

Congress wind-up: Tough on labor, weak on rights for Negroes

By Louis E. Burnham

LABOR AND CIVIL RIGHTS legislation moved to the fore on the Congressional calendar last week as leaders in both Houses sought to bring the first session of the 86th Congress to a close with the usual tail-end flurry of lawmaking.

The prospects were that if the legislators ran true to form labor's bargaining rights would be severely curtailed and Negroes' civil rights would not be substantially advanced.

Last April the Senate passed, 90-to-1, a labor control bill sponsored by Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Through amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act and creation of a "bill of rights" for union members, the measure would sanction Federal policing of internal union affairs.

'UNACCEPTABLE': The House Labor Committee last month voted, 16-14, to report a bill which eliminated the criminal penalties written into the "bill of rights" section of the Kennedy bill. But even this version was described by George Meany, AFL-CIO president, as "unacceptable" and threatening "grievous harm to legitimate unions."

For many members of the House, however, the Labor Committee bill, drafted by Rep. Carl Elliott (D-Ala.), was unacceptable for another reason: they considered it "too weak." To underscore their objections, a bi-partisan legislative tandem composed of Reps. Phil M. Landrum (D-Ga.) and Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.) drafted a substitute bill restoring all the restrictive provisions of the Kennedy bill and adding others.

President Eisenhower promptly called the Landrum-Griffin measure a "tremendous improvement" and Republican and Democratic anti-labor stalwarts started weighing in with words of approval. Among them were House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck, Rep. Graham A. Barden, North Carolina Democrat who heads the Labor Committee, and Sen. John L. McClellan, chairman of the Senate Rackets Committee.

SOME OPPOSITION: The substitute measure, in addition to providing for Federal regulation of union elections and finances, would enjoin "secondary boycotts" and picketing of businesses where company unions hold sway. It would also empower state agencies and courts to handle collective bargaining cases which the National Labor Relations Board now

(Continued on Page 4)

Herblock, Washington Post
"Quiet! I'm busy"

HARVEY O'CONNOR ARRAIGNED FOR CONTEMPT

Internal Security Act upheld

THE U.S. COURT OF APPEALS on July 30 ordered the Communist Party to register with the Attorney General as a "communist action" organization dominated by the Soviet Union. In a 2-1 decision the court upheld the latest finding of the Subversive Activities Control Board and ruled that the party must subject itself to the provisions of the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950.

Defense attorney Joseph Forer of Washington, D.C., announced that the decision would be appealed to the Supreme Court.

The initial hearings in the CP case began early in 1951 and continued until July, 1952. On April 20, 1953, the Board handed down its first ruling against the party. This began a long process of litigation and additional hearings.

TAINTED TESTIMONY: In 1956 the Supreme Court sent the case back to the Board with instructions to take another look at the challenged testimony of its three major witnesses: Paul Crouch, Manning Johnson and Harvey Matusow. In an admission that the testimony was tainted, the SACB struck it from the record but maintained its finding against the party.

The Appeals Court then remanded the case to the Board with instructions to make available to the party statements made to the FBI by informer Louis Budenz. Upon re-examination of its findings the Board issued a third report which the court upheld in its latest decision.

Judge David L. Bazelon dissented from

(Continued on Page 4)

THE BRADEN CONVICTION WAS HIS SHINING HOUR

The case of the Louisville prosecutor

By Robert E. Light

COMMONWEALTH Attorney A. Scott Hamilton of Louisville, Ky., was a short-tempered man, long on ambition. He often boasted that he reached his peak on Dec. 13, 1954. On that day he secured the conviction of Carl Braden for conspiracy to commit sedition by stirring up racial strife between Negroes and whites. Although an appeals court later overturned the conviction, Hamilton still felt the Braden case was his shining hour.

Hamilton followed his father into Democratic party politics (the elder Hamilton had been a Federal judge and close associate of former Vice President Alben Barkley). In 1951, at the age of 40, he was elected Commonwealth Attorney, which put him in charge of criminal prosecutions in Jefferson County. But the post was an obscure one which brought little of the publicity he sought. On the job, associates said Hamilton was ruthless, but effective. He used his booming voice to intimidate witnesses and sway jurors. With people who irked him, they said, he could be savage.

MOMENT OF GLORY: In 1954 Hamilton found a golden opportunity to push his career: someone bombed the house of a Negro who had just moved into an all-white suburb. Hamilton held closed hearings for two weeks. And instead of the bombers, he came out with "a communist conspiracy" to stir up racial strife. He got indictments against Braden and six others.

In court he waved the flag and turned on his best oratory. Hamilton basked in the national publicity the case won. Professional patriots and witch-hunters everywhere praised his work. In the midst of great general hysteria he won a conviction against Braden.

In an independent study of the case for the Fund for the Republic, Walter Millis wrote that in court, Hamilton had been "a short-tempered, dictatorial and somewhat lawless prosecutor—feeding his own ambition or his own grudges or simply his own irritations."

THE LET-DOWN: For Hamilton the Braden case was to be a boost up the political ladder. But local political leaders distrusted him and after the case left the front pages, they ignored him. In anger he began to support all insurgent candidates. To show off his appeal to the public, in each campaign he reminded the voters that he was the man that convicted Braden. But every candidate he supported lost. The latest was Harry Lee Waterfield who sought the Democratic nomination for governor last May.

With each defeat Hamilton became more morose and hard to live with. On July 30 at home he quarreled with his 14-year-old daughter about a boy she was dating. Later he quarreled with his wife about going to the Plantation Swim Club.

In a rage he shouted, "I'll just end it all right now." And he put a .38 caliber revolver to his heart and pulled the trigger.

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THE MAIL BAG

For prisoners in Spain

YONKERS, N.Y.

The letter from a Spanish prison printed in the "Spectator" column of July 20 tells far better than any report by us of the desperate need of more than 6,000 anti-Franco prisoners for medicine, vitamins and necessities of life. Even more, the letter is a courageous call for help in the fight for amnesty for all political prisoners.

With full realization that the main effort must be and is from the Spanish people, the imprisoned writer calls on us for political help such as they are receiving from other countries. Telegrams and letters to the UN, to Spanish embassies; meetings, resolutions—these are the actions needed.

If you wish to donate money for our campaign of publicity and action—or to enable us to increase the number of packages of necessities we are sending to the anti-Franco prisoners—our address is Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, 49 E. 21st St., New York City.

Harold Smith

Law Week

RICHLAND, N.Y.

Recently we had a Law Week. What for I don't know. How can anyone respect the law when a lawyer out West can be sent to jail for defending a soldier from abuse by his officers? Sobell, Winston and Green are good reasons for thinking that law and justice are at opposite ends of the scale. One is very likely to reflect how little the country feels towards an unusually brave and outstanding soldier by the treatment they allow the Dept. of Justice to give Robert Thompson.

Paul Hamilton

Discomfort index

LITTLETON, MASS.

The discomfort index issue has brought to mind again the basic cause of mankind's suffering. To make business continue to remain profitable we must delude the public into thinking that there is no such thing as uncomfortable weather. When we are not even allowed to know what makes us uncomfortable one can only surmise what other aspects of knowledge have been kept from us.

James Paey, Jr.

Dovecote

AUSABLE FORKS, N.Y.

The jet bomber base at Plattsburg, within 20 miles of the Canadian border, is said to be the largest bomber base on our northern border. At the entrance to this base stands a billboard. Under a resplendent painting of a bomber the sign proclaims in huge letters: PEACE IS OUR PROFESSION.

Shouldn't our Secretary of Defense be re-designated Secretary of Peace—and the Pentagon named perhaps The Dovecote?

Rockwell Kent

Michael Magdoff

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Please accept this $25 contribution in memory of our dear young friend Michael Magdoff, who died last month.

Pauline and Abram

Mrs. Hillsmith

HILLSBORO, N.H.

The liberal movement has lost another good friend in the death of Mrs. Montfort Hillsmith, of Danbury, N.H. She died on June 14, in her 92nd year.

Elba Chase Nelson

History of the 50th

CINCINNATI, O.

During the recent excitement over Hawaii becoming a state, no one talked of its history.

Queen Liliuokalani ascended the Hawaiian throne in 1891, the year her American husband, John O. Dominis, the military governor of Oahu, died. She succeeded her brother Kalakaua who was having the country bit by bit removed from his control by American interests. In order to protect Hawaii against British marauders, Kalakaua had signed some sort of reciprocal treaty with the U.S., but when he wanted to renew it, America would renew only on the condition that it receive exclusive rights to Pearl Harbor.

Queen Liliuokalani saw Hawaii being gobbled up by this sort of diplomatic chicanery so when she became queen she wrote a new constitution, one section of which read that no foreigner could be considered a citizen and allowed to vote unless he was married to a Hawaiian.

A week later the streets of the Hawaiian capital were filled with armed U.S. Marines and the royal palace put under guard. Queen Liliuokalani was informed by courier that a provisional government had taken over because of her unconstitutional acts.

The provisional government was headed by Sanford B. Dole, a judge and the son of missionaries, later the founder of the Dole Pineapple Co. Liliuokalani tried to bring her side of the story to President Harrison, but Harrison had a treaty of annexation prepared. When, a little later, President Cleveland recommended that Hawaiians be given the choice of self-determination, Dole outright refused to turn the country back to Liliuokalani. Instead he imprisoned her, had her court-martialed, forced her to sign a "confession," and made her abdicate.

Hawaii was formally annexed in 1898 during McKinley's term, and a few years later Liliuokalani made a trip to Washington, to regain personal lands the Americans had seized. These lands were valued at $6 million, and it was land that had been claimed and worked and owned by a long line of Liliuokalani's ancestors. The government denied her petition, and granted her a pension of $175 a month.

It was during this trip that queen Liliuokalani was evicted from the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. She died in Honolulu in 1917 at the age of 80. She was a cultured woman. She wrote hundreds of Hawaiian songs, among them **Aloha-oe**, the Hawaiian national anthem.

Reuel Stanfield

Wall Street Journal

"When you get hungry enough, will you bring in the groceries from the car?"

Commendation

CHICAGO, ILL.

You folks get plenty of criticism, including some leveled by myself but never written in. Now I want to commend you on the reportage on the Far East Dr. Du Bois on China, Anna Louise Strong—and for the very fine piece on China and Tibet. The two-page spread was very rewarding to read.

Sue Kling

A must

BUFFALO, N.Y.

Eyes grow dim at 82. Every morn I read the N.Y. **Times** (comes by mail) as I have for 50 years and then the Congressional Record but I have decided that I must take the GUARDIAN.

William L. Heller

Note of appreciation

GRESHAM, ORE.

We appreciated greatly your recent account of our annual meeting of the Methodist Federation for Social Action at St. Louis. In the work that the Federation does, a great many of us count the GUARDIAN as an important source of information and inspiration. More power to you and the GUARDIAN staff in the splendid work it is doing.

Mark A. Chamberlin

In the gallery

NEW YORK, N.Y.

The Gallery is a treat. I read it first, last and in between and get a belly-laugh each time It's the bestest of the best. More power to you.

B. Wilansky

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Englishmen are sloppy dressers who let their country down when they wear baggy pants, frayed suits and soiled raincoats abroad. So says Britain's clothing makers as reported in the **Christian Science Monitor.** "Do these people pause for one moment and think that their trousers are in fact their country's flag?" asks an industry spokesman. He advises Britons who can't dress properly to stay at home, and suggests posters in ports, airports and railroad stations asking: "Are you fit to be seen abroad?"

—From a Wallachs ad in The N.Y. **Times,** 7/17/59

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with each entry. Winner this week: Holland Roberts, San Francisco, Cal.

Ten Years Ago in the Guardian

A BIT UNDEMOCRATIC: Since he hit Washington in 1937, Tom Clark has been in and out of government (he was Asst. Attorney General to Homer Cummings) but never out of politics. Here are some of the things that have happened while Clark was in the Dept. of Justice:

- He has called for concentration camps for "deportable aliens."
- He has sent the FBI into labor unions and selected hundreds of labor leaders for deportation.
- He has formed a personal purge list of "organizations I thought were subversive," of which he said to the House Appropriations Committee on Dec. 8, 1948: "Now that is a hard job and a trying job for the reason we did not have any hearings. It is a little bit contrary to our usual concept of democratic processes so I wanted to be careful about it."

This is the man selected by Harry Truman, in his infinite wisdom, to interpret the U.S. Constitution and Bill of Rights in place of the loved, respected and mourned Justice Frank Murphy.

—National Guardian, August 8, 1949

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REPORT TO READERS

Our own abundance

IN THE SUMMER, when the GUARDIAN is stripped down to eight pages, we sometimes feel like the Old Lady Who Lived in a Shoe—we have so many roving correspondents we hardly know what to do.

Beersheba battles Baghdad for space one week; Cuba ousts Geneva from Page One the next week. Anne Bauer sends us a series of articles on a roving assignment to Czechoslovakia, then takes off on a working holiday to Casablanca. Our Indian correspondent Narendra Goyal is accredited to the Youth Festival in Vienna, and a returning traveler tells of hearing Ursula Wassermann's typewriter going a verst a minute in a Warsaw hotel room.

We have in hand an article from Wilfred Burchett on a Soviet blueprint for the Town of the Future, but we're holding it for possible revisions after Moscow—and Burchett—have had a chance to digest the American National Exhibit in Moscow. Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois has written a summing-up of his fourth visit to the Soviet Union (in 40 years); and Corliss Lamont (now in Hong Kong) is heading home via the Pacific with travel notes on India, Southeast Asia and Japan.

ALSO FROM JAPAN, we are promised a report by John Roberts on the Peace Congress this month on the anniversary of the Hiroshima bombing; and from Down Under, Bill Irwin is sending advance information on the Australian Peace Congress this fall at which Dr. Linus Pauling will be a guest. Circling above our International copy desk, waiting the signal to land in the paper, are Gordon Shaffer from England, the Wheelers from Prague, John Hill from Mexico and others prepared to report on Latin-America and Rumania, the birthplace of H-3.

Meanwhile, Back at the Ranch, our Green Mountains correspondent is poised with an account of the reception Republican Vermont is warming up for Democratic Rep. William Meyer after his valiant stand in Congress for an end to bomb tests and against the nuclear giveaway to NATO; and we are awaiting with no higher hopes than anyone else the last-minute rush of bad bills as Congress heads for adjournment.

Also, there is the steel strike which Vice President Nixon has been unable to explain satisfactorily to Soviet workers, and other questions on U.S. affairs tossed up by Soviet workers and managers who appear so well-informed that the Vice President's briefers suspect the "hecklers" were briefed.

(Thus far, Vice President Nixon has not been molested by anything more bothersome than sharp questions, as compared with eggs, tomatoes, rocks and insults which greeted Soviet visitors Mikoyan and Kozlov in some areas of the U.S. Our explainers explain this by pointing out that the visits of the Soviet officials to our country were "unofficial," which apparently makes all the difference in the world under the American way).

ON BAD BILLS up before our Congress in its closing days, we have written earlier of the anti-Supreme Court bills railroaded through the House and now before the Senate; and elsewhere in this issue we report on the civil rights sellout.

In addition, there is pending legislation against which we think GUARDIAN readers should take special action, since there is a chance of halting it or making it less bad. The Senate has passed a bill to void the Communications Act's equal time provisions for political candidates in the general area of newscasting. The House has up for passage another version, no better or worse, but different and therefore requiring a Senate-House conference for a compromise version.

The argument over these bills has been largely in the area of 1960 presidential candidates: actually those standing to be most damaged by passage are independent local candidates for municipal and state office, as well as for Congressional seats.

We most strongly urge that your Senators be asked to do all they can, at this juncture, to send the final bill back to committee, which would have the effect of postponing action until next year. We think that Senator Wayne Morse, himself an "independent" at times, should be urged to oppose passage of any bill which would have the effect of silencing the voice of political dissent on the air. As a Republican turned Democrat, and not seeing eye-to-eye with the Democratic leadership in the Senate, Senator Morse should find a fight like this, for political independence, right down his alley.

—THE GUARDIAN

DEMOBILIZED FARMERS RETURN TO THE LAND

True spirit of Cuban revolution found in Oriente Province

By Kumar Goshal
LA SIERRA MAESTRA, ORIENTE PROVINCE

THE TRUE SPIRIT of the Cuban revolution is best seen and felt in this easternmost province of which Santiago de Cuba is the capital city. Havana is a showplace built as a tourist paradise although it will never be the same since the visit of a half-million farmers for the July 26 celebrations.

Oriente, with a third of the Cuban population, is rich in rice, sugar, coffee and bananas, and such minerals as cobalt and manganese. It is the "cradle of the freedom struggle" because many Cuban leaders died here in the fight against Spanish rule. National heroes Antonio Maceo and Jose Marti fought here in 1868 and 1895.

MARKS OF WAR: Here, from his Sierra Maestra mountain hideout, Fidel Castro launched his audacious but abortive attack on the formidable Moncada Barracks six years ago and led the victorious attack against Batista last year. Near Santiago is the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo.

On the way from Santiago airfield to the city one sees roadside memorials to the boys and men shot by the Batista forces. A monument is built around the Marti tomb in the same cemetery where rest the bones of members of the rich Bacardi family. From Santiago a bus took this correspondent and several Latin American newsmen and photographers to Manzanillo where Commander Rene Vallejo and Lieutenant Manuel Artima picked us up in jeeps for the trip to Sierra Maestra.

A CUBAN FARM WORKER
His machete is the new symbol

In the course of a long, arduous, bone-shattering trip we saw both the legacies of the bitter freedom struggle and the constructive work being done by the present government. Palm trees are pock-marked with bullet holes and surrounding areas were burnt out and the population decimated by the Batista air force.

NEW COOPERATIVES: Loyal peasants never betrayed Fidel Castro despite inhuman tortures by Batista forces when caught. Today Castro headquarters in Sierra Maestra is the training ground for volunteers who will replace the farmers who have left the army to return to the land. Just below headquarters, the ground is already broken for a model hundred-family cooperative named Las Mercedes with three-bedroom concrete block homes, its own power generator, school, hospital and recreation center. Mercedes will be ready for occupancy in six months.

Between Manzanillo and Sierra Maestra there is intense activity. Schools are being built and land is being cleared by bulldozers, tractors and machetes of marabu weed which grows fast, dense and tall and chokes all crops. Young volunteer college students from the cities hold classes around the clock for young and old.

One student, Jorge Rodriguez—a devout Catholic — told this correspondent he had lost 25 pounds weight this summer as a result of unending activity and rigorous life. Jorge said he had arrived without a cent. He was expected to raise what he needed locally. Reared in Havana, he was profoundly moved by the generosity and cooperation of the farmers who offered him the best of whatever meager resources they possessed.

NEW ORDER: Commander Vallejo and Lieutenant Artima—both of whom are physicians—told this correspondent they are also in charge of the agrarian reform program in the whole region. They had plenty to do, with farmers continually arriving after being demobilized from the army and looking for land and homes. Their ability to improvise is continually taxed to the limit but they never showed strain and found time to answer questions patiently.

The Castro government so far seems to be stamping out graft and corruption and laying a solid fundation for a stable society. The Batista army is completely replaced by Fidel's bearded troops who have also replaced the police force. Nowhere can one find such courteous police as in Cuba. The navy and air force high command has been taken over by members of Castro forces. The administration in Oriente and other provinces has been replaced from top to bottom.

AGARIAN REFORM: The Fidel Castro method of initiating new policy is unique. It may be termed government by television and radio. In no country does a leader go on the air so often and for so long explaining, coaxing, cajoling the people and stirring them to new peaks of activity. Constant touch with Castro through the airwaves has also helped the people to prevent sabotage of the government program as the beards of the soldiers have kept alive the symbol of the recent struggle.

All emphasis at present is on the agrarian reform which Castro has called revolution itself as it is erasing forever the previous basis of exploitation and forming the basis of overwhelming support for the government and new economic policies which are still in the making.

THE SPIRIT OF ALOHA

Two Asian-Americans sent to Congress from Hawaii

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS both claimed victory as 93% of the eligible voters went to the polls on July 28 to elect the first officials of the new state of Hawaii. But the most significant result of the balloting was the election of two Americans of Asian descent to sit in the U.S. Congress.

Daniel K. Inouye, a 34-year-old Japanese-American hero of World War II, will fill Hawaii's single seat in the House of Representatives. He is a Democrat. One of the two Senate seats went to Republican Hiram L. Fong, a millionaire Chinese-American businesman and lawyer. Both Inouye and Fong were born in Honolulu on the island of Oahu to parents who had migrated from Japan and China in search of a better life. Inouye's father was a clerk. Fong's father was an indentured sugar plantation laborer, his mother an unpaid bond servant.

The only other Asian-American in Congress is D. S. Saund, a Democrat of East Indian descent who represents the 29th Congressional District of California.

LEGISLATURE DIVIDED: Hawaii's other Senator will be Kansas-born Oren E. Long, a 70-year-old Democrat who went to the Islands in 1917 as a social settlement worker and carved out a career as educator, public welfare official and politician.

In a hot race for Governor, William F. Quinn defeated John A. Burns, a Democrat who had served as the Territory's non-voting delegate to Congress, by a vote of 86,091 to 82,054. Quinn was born in Rochester, reared in St. Louis, and moved to Hawaii in 1947 to practice law. He became a leader in Republican politics and in 1957 was appointed Territorial Governor by President Eisenhower. Quinn's running mate, James Kealoha, of Hawaiian and Chinese ancestry, was elected Lieutenant Governor.

The Republicans won 14 of 25 seats in the State Senate, while the Democrats maintained their 33 to 18 advantage in the State House of Representatives.

LABOR DIVIDED: Organized labor played an active, though divided, role in the elections. The Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, with a membership of 25,000 in the Islands, endorsed Burns. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education voted 48-47 to support Quinn. About 13,000 Hawaiian workers are members of AFL-CIO unions. Some Republican campaigners tried to make political capital out of an announcement by James Hoffa, president of the Teamsters Union, that his organization and the ILWU were planning a joint campaign to organize Hawaii's unorganized workers.

During the last days of the campaign Quinn proposed to divide 100,000 acres of state lands into one-acre homesites to be sold to residents for as little as $50 an acre. Burns called the proposal "a gimmick to influence voters" and estimated the cost of improving the land at between $3,000 and $4,000 an acre. "The Quinn plan," he said, "merely diverts attention from the big estates," but he offered no plan himself for tackling the big estates of the pineapple and sugar monopolists who control the Islands' economy.

JO ANN SANTIAGO
For her, the rules are different

ALOHA: In a post-election statement, Senator-elect Long summed up what he considered the chief significance of the election. "Out here," he said, "we know how to live together and work together with a minimum of prejudice. We call it the spirit of Aloha. That's what the country and the world need right now, and I hope to bring it to the attention of the rest of our Americans."

Jack Green dead at 49

JACK GREEN, editor of the progressive monthly **March of Labor** from 1955 to 1956, died of cancer July 28 in the Brooklyn Veterans Hospital. He was 49 years old.

March of Labor was founded in 1948 and circulated widely among members of the United Electrical Workers and several progressive-led unions expelled from the CIO at that time. Green took over the magazine from the late John Steuben in 1955 and edited it until it ceased publication the following year.

Before entering the hospital last April, he was employed as a reporter for **Dental Times** and was working toward a PhD in automation at Columbia University. He also held a master's degree in English literature from Columbia and a bachelor's degree from City College. He was on the administrative staff of City College from 1931 to 1936. After serving in the Army in World War II, he spent four years in Texas as an organizer.

GUILT BY MARRIAGE

Would deport wife for beliefs of her husband

JO ANN SANTIAGO was born in Canada in 1922 and brought here when she was six by her parents, refugees from Czarist Russia who had come first to the U.S. but went to Canada in 1917. Jo Ann had a three-month visa, which was allowed to expire. Now, 31 years later, she faces deportation proceedings.

For most persons in her situation who entered the country prior to June, 1940, the Immigration Dept. arranges adjustment of status making them legal residents. For Jo Ann this has been denied because she refused to answer questions about Communism—even though such questions were not appropriate since she had not been accused of CP affiliation. However, Jo Ann's husband, Jose Santiago—a citizen of Puerto Rican birth and an elected member of the advisory committee of his union, Local 1, Jewelry

Workers—is perhaps the best-known Puerto Rican Communist in this country and is a leader of the Movimiento Libertador de Puerto Rico.

In New York City, where the Santiagos live with their three children, the husband is also a leader in a revolutionary offshoot of the CPUSA known as the Provisional Organizing Committee for a Marxist-Leninist Communist Party (POC). Jo Ann's case is on appeal.

Aid may be sent to her Defense Committee, P.O. Box 1422, Grand Central Station, New York 17, N.Y. Letters may be sent to the Dept. of Immigration in Washington, urging that she receive adjustment of her status, making her a legal resident of the country she has lived in since she was six.

BRITISH ON-THE-SPOT STUDY

'Massacre plot' on whites in Nyasaland never existed

Special to the Guardian

LONDON

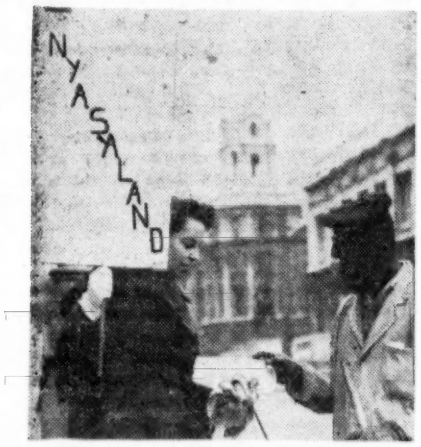
TORY COMPLACENCY over the repression of African independence movements was unshaken by the Devlin Commission report on Nyasaland, which found after an on-the-spot investigation that the "massacre plot" against Europeans never existed.

The "plot" was used as a pretext for jailing hundreds of Central African leaders, banning their organizations, and a white terror in which dozens of Africans were killed.

The commission, including a Roman Catholic judge and a former colonial governor, found that the "evidence" had all come from paid police informers who had no first-hand information and were "most unconvincing." Africans who demonstrated for the release of their arrested leaders on March 3 had "never tried to get their way by physical force," but troops fired at them, killing 20.

"Security forces" had burned houses, beaten villagers for "not being cooperative," and imposed collective fines totaling some $85,000, but found no weapons. African Congress leader Dr. Hastings Banda, who was not even allowed to dress when arrested at dawn, "would never have approved a policy of murder."

The commission obtained most of its evidence secretly since Nyasaland is now a "police state": its people overwhelmingly support the Congress, but any expression of approval for it is "not safe."

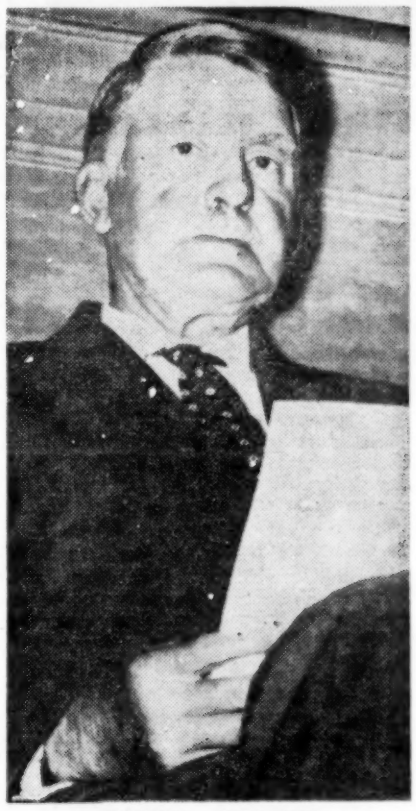


HER BLACK SASH IS A PROTEST
Mrs. Barbara, Stonehouse, wife of a Labor MP, is one of several women who held a three-day vigil against British policy in Africa. She is handing a leaflet to a street sweeper.

BESMIRCHED: Laborites were expected to demand the resignation of Colonial Secy. Lennox-Boyd in Commons, but the government was backing him 100%. Efforts were immediately begun to discredit the commission, which had not produced a hoped-for whitewash. The **Times** wondered whether sending "commissions of this kind" to Africa had "any practical value," in view of "the extreme difficulty of applying the cold logic of British judicial methods to the essentially imprecise undertones of much that goes on in Africa."

As the commission issued its report, it was announced that the commandant of Kenya's Hola concentration camp, where 11 Africans were beaten to death in March, would be retired—"without loss of gratuity" because his "mishandling" was due to "failure to grasp what he had been told." No other action was to be taken with regard to officials at the camp.

The mass-circulation **Daily Mirror** said that Lennox-Boyd's failure to resign and Prime Minister Macmillan's refusal to fire him meant "the entire Tory government is now besmirched."



HARVEY O'CONNOR
A challenge to the committee

Security Act

(Continued from Page 1)

the majority opinion of Chief Judge E. Barrett Prettyman and Judge John A. Danaher. He contended that the Government had never opened the record of the Budenz testimony to the scrutiny of the party and that the Board's report still rested on a finding which the court had ordered stricken in 1954.

THE WALTER BILL: The McCarran Act requires disclosure of income and expenditures and the names and addresses of all members by organizations adjudged "subversive" by the Board. Failure to comply would subject the party to a $10,000 fine. Any official responsible for registering and failing to do so would be liable to a maximum fine of $10,000 and five years imprisonment.

Individual members would also be required to register their membership if the party fails to do so, subject to the same penalties. Members would also be barred from government or defense jobs and from obtaining passports.

In an effort to extend the already considerable powers of the SACB, Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) introduced a bill on July 28 which would enable it to issue findings against an organization without holding hearings. The measure provides that a final order against an organization would apply to a "successor" organization. Walter's action was prompted by his contention that the Faculty of Social Science, a Marxist school in New York, "is merely a successor to the Jefferson School of Social Science," a now-defunct institution which the Board in 1955 had labeled a "Communist-front" organization.

O'CONNOR ARRAIGNED: The House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Walter, has scheduled closed hearings to begin in New York on Aug. 6 on activities in Puerto Rico. Though process servers are reported to have been knocking on doors with "a fistful" of subpenas, the exact subject matter of the projected closed hearing has not been revealed.

A major challenge to the authority of the Committee was brought closer to decision on July 28 when Harvey O'Connor, chairman of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, was arraigned in the Federal District Court in Newark, N.J., for refusing to respond to a Committee subpena.

The subpena was served on O'Connor last September at a public meeting called by the ECLC to protest Newark hearings of the House Committee. Stating that the Committee's purpose was punishment, not investigation, O'Connor refused to respond.

At the time of his indictment he declared: "The indictment handed down presents another opportunity for the courts to vindicate a citizen's right to think as he pleases and to speak out freely, or to maintain silence in the face of official insolence." A date for the trial has not yet been set.

Congress wind-up

(Continued from Page 1)

turns down.

The anti-labor provisions of the bill were so apparent that even Sen. Kennedy dubbed it a "punitive" measure. It would "weaken labor's legitimate rights at the bargaining table," he said.

Some organized opposition to the Landrum-Griffin bill was revealed when 43 Democratic Representatives met at the call of Rep. John F. Shelley (D-Calif.) on July 30 and agreed to sponsor a measure of their own. Describing it as a pro-union bill, Shelley said the measure would be "a real tough financial reporting and disclosure bill, with all the other stuff left out."

HOT DEBATES AHEAD: Shelley, a one-time president of the California State Federation of Labor, said that in bringing together the group of pro-labor Congressmen he acted on his own initiative.

With three measures likely to come before the House—the Labor Committee bill and two substitutes—the likelihood was that the floor debate would be hot and heavy; the outcome could still be determined by the amount of pressure the Congressmen receive from back home.

Though heavy debate seemed in prospect for civil rights legislation, also, the result appeared to be more cut and dried. Judiciary committees in the House and Senate were laboriously readying, or balking, measures for consideration of the full chambers. The House Committee stripped its measure of the enforcement powers which many observers regard as the key to effective civil rights legislation. These powers, embodied in Part III which the Senate eliminated from the Civil Rights Bill of 1957, would enable the Dept. of Justice to initiate injunctions to secure a citizen's constitutional rights in desegregation cases and other areas.

TEETH PULLED: The Judiciary Committee also disapproved a proposal to set up a Federal commission to guarantee equal job opportunities in industries working on government contracts.

With these two key provisions out of the way, the Committee voted to report out a measure providing for: (1) preservation of state registration and voting records and making them available to the Dept. of Justice; (2) prosecution of mobs which violate court orders in desegregation cases; (3) penalties for hoodlums who move across state lines to dynamite religious buildings or schools; (4) extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission for two years beyond its September, 1959, deadline; (5) Federal funds to aid local school districts in efforts to desegregate and to educate children of members of the armed forces where segregationists have closed schools.

IT'S A LONG HARD PULL . . .
. . . to get a civil rights bill through Congress. The Judiciary Committee killed a proposal to guarantee equal work opportunities for Negroes.

Judiciary Committee chairman Emanuel Celler (D-NY) said he would try to restore Part III of the bill when it reaches the floor, but there seemed to be little support for this venture.

SKELETON MEASURE: In the Senate, after weeks of stalling, the Judiciary Committee outvoted its Southern faction and sent to the floor the totally inadequate two-point bill recommended by its civil rights subcommittee. This measure would simply extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission and compel state officials to keep records of Federal election returns for three years after elections.

Sen. Carroll (R-Colo.) called the Senate bill a skeleton measure. Pro-civil rights Senators contended it was the best bill they could get past the Judiciary Committee headed by arch-segregationist James O. Eastland of Mississippi, and that they would try to put meat on its bones on the floor.

Farm legislation, a new veto-proof housing bill and several money measures are also on the docket for consideration before Congress reaches its target adjournment date around Labor Day.

George H. Shoaf dies. 84

GEORGE H. SHOAF, a Socialist newspaperman who quit the Chicago **Tribune** to become a reporter for the old **Appeal to Reason** for most of its years, died at his home in Costa Mesa, Calif., on July 21 at the age of 84. An editor with Dr. J. W. Parker of the monthly **Simplified Economics** of Girard, Kan., when the GUARDIAN came into being in 1948, he immediately became a staunch supporter and remained so until his death. Following Dr. Parker's death several years ago, he wrote regularly for Ray Kellogg's **Action for Human Welfare**, now published in Pittsburgh. His last published article appeared in the May-June issue. In it he wrote in his usual punchy style:

"Reportorial investigation reveals that most men of great wealth are gangsters at heart. Their ethics are the ethics of the hyena and wolf . . . . They know that with most of the world against them, with the pressure of the social process everywhere evident, they are being pushed into a corner, and like all gangsters, they will fight for their lives with no quarter being asked or given."

Louise Harding Horr of Brisbane, Calif., who had been in recent correspondence with him and wrote us of his death, recalls that recently Shoaf at the insistence of frends applied for an old age pension. The examiner asked him—an 84-year-old man—"Will you fight for this country if it gets into war?" "No!" said Shoaf, and was denied the pension.

His death came the morning after he had worked all July 20 and until midnight that night with a friend, revising his book, **Fighting for Freedom**, for a new edition.

THERE ARE MEN OF WISDOM AND GOOD WILL ON BOTH SIDES

Israel's biggest problem: Peace with the Arabs

By Cedric Belfrage

TEL AVIV

AS WE DROVE through the desert where John the Baptist once ate them with wild honey, young pink locusts swarmed over the road and into the jeep. Later we saw planes spraying along the border and read that Jordan had "asked Israel's cooperation" in destroying this menace to both countries, and Arabs in the Gaza Strip had cheered an Israeli plane spraying over the frontier with Egypt. Ordinary Jewish and Arab Israelis long for peaceful coexistence with the Arab neighbors on some firmer basis than locusts, but many—including some who call the Prime Minister "a great man"—have said to me: "We won't get peace while Ben-Gurion heads our government." "He talks about it," said an Arab MP, "but his ideas about Arabs are 50 years out of date. Sputniks orbit around the earth, and everything changes before our eyes, but to him we are still 'a horse who only respects a strong rider.'"

Leading Arabs I met feel that a return to leadership of former Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett would create a more hopeful situation. The only other Mapai politician of Ben-Gurion's calibre, this dynamic man is a master of Arabic and draws crowds when he speaks in Arab communities, but is now "on the shelf" running Mapai's educational institutions. Though too loyal a party man to be drawn into any attack on present policies, he impressed me with his grasp of Israel's major problem.

STRANGE STATEMENTS: Here the Arab relations question is so ever-present that, in a month of listening to Israelis sound off about current dangers, I have not even heard the H-bomb mentioned. Everyone says, "We must have peace," not only for Israel's sake but for that of Jews throughout the world; but widespread pig-headedness of the Ben-Gurion type is reflected in astonishing statements from bourgeois intellectuals.

MOSHE SHARETT
Many place their hopes in him

A Dead Sea potash works administrator, irritated by Jordan's refusal to cooperate on potash production to its own enormous benefit, said: "Before the Arab states will agree to discuss mutual problems sensibly with us, they may have to pass through various forms of democracy including fascism." A Foreign Ministry official said Israel could do absolutely nothing to improve relations except "sit and wait for the light to dawn on the Arabs." There is general agreement, in any case, that inner conflicts among the Arab countries only darken prospects for better Arab-Israeli relations.

Yet the greatest surprise for me is the number of Israelis who have thought through this most complex problem facing any nation today, believe something can be done and try to do it. This requires, of course, not only sober realism about the great powers' role in the Middle East, but rejection of the out-dated proposition still prevailing in the West that if you want peace you must prepare for war.

CHAUVINISM: Since the neighbor states naturally judge Israel's peaceful professions by how it treats its own 200,000 Arabs, that is the obvious point at which to begin. It is not enough to show they are materially better off than most Arabs over the frontiers. Israel's Arab communities are in fact slowly getting better houses, electricity, water and welfare facilities; there is a school in almost every village, and Arabs obviously suffering from disease and malnutrition are never seen.

But dominant elements in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv have brought white chauvinism along in their baggage, and against the background of swift progress the Arabs feel degraded and discriminated against. (So also do the Asian and African Jews who are now about a third of the population.)

Arabs still cannot move around without passes from the military administration, which rules their lives with its network of informers and is used by the Mapai party to control their village councils. Buses are stopped and Arabs with passes "not in order" removed. [On July 20 it was announced that Israel's cabinet committee on Arab policy has presented a majority recommendation to end military government and a minority recommendation to "liberalize" it, which could mean that the pass restrictions might be eased in the near future]. A young Bedouin in Beersheba is kept apart from his wife in Lydda because she may not move south nor he north. Arab farmers, whether in cooperatives or not, get lower prices for their products and have difficulty obtaining loans for machinery. Schools lack text books and equipment and curricula geared to Arab needs and national dignity. Educated Arab children, confused by a constitution proclaiming equal rights for all and a daily practice which implies they are enemies of the state, cannot get suitable jobs.

LIMITED FREEDOM: That no Arab I met was afraid to complain of these things is certainly a tribute to the limited freedom they enjoy). I heard no complaints that anyone in Israel was in jail merely for political opposition, which is far from true in Egypt, for example.) But as mature Jews perceive, as long as government policy is based on the idea that Arabs are "potential fifth columnists," that is precisely what they will be.

The Arabs who remained after 1948 can neither be wished nor chased away now; and furthermore I was assured, at one Jewish settlement after another in the "critical areas," that before, during and after the 1948 war, relations with Arab neighbors have been of the friendliest. Yet many Arabs have been evicted from their villages and lands since 1948, and neither allowed to return nor adequately compensated elsewhere.

A young Arab in Nazareth—a warm admirer of Jewish skills and achievement which are "jumping our land from the middle ages into a new world"—said to me: "We consider ourselves both an inseparable part of the Arab people and an inseparable part of Israel, and see no necessary contradiction in that. Indeed, only if this is recognized can tensions be relaxed." Some advocate an electoral boycott pending formation of a united Arab party, and some work with the Communists, who are tolerated subject to "normal" harassments but have small and diminishing influence. Most Arabs try to work through Zionist parties which all (but the Mapam most effectively) seek their support.

DAVID BEN-GURION (second from left) ADDRESSES AN OUTDOOR RALLY
"His ideas about Arabs are fifty years out of date."

TOWARD UNITY: On many Mapam **kibbutzim** I have found groups of young Arabs taking six-month courses in modern agricultural techniques. (Their views on Nasser, whom they admired with sharp reservations, were highly intelligent.) The Mapam-backed Arab Pioneer Youth Organization operates in 35 communities with Arab-Jewish friendship clubs, Arab history classes and cultural activities, and is now publishing books—totally lacking since 1948—and a cultural magazine in Arabic.

The English-language monthly **New Outlook**, with adherents of nearly all parties as contributors or sponsors, maintains from Tel Aviv a frank and constructive discussion of Israeli-Arab problems by Jews and Arabs. In Jerusalem the same job is done in English, Hebrew and Arabic by the Ihud group of Jewish intellectuals and professional people who publish the monthly **Ner**. Aharon Cohen, one of the world's top scholars in Arab affairs, labors on his comprehensive Arab history in Hebrew which his Mapam **kibbutz** regards as "a major job for our movement."

'FOREIGN AGENT': Quoting in his third volume an Egyptian comment that Western-Middle East "cooperation" is like that "between the man and the horse," Cohen writes "from the perspective of the horse"—that is, "the toiling masses struggling for national and social liberation." The fourth volume now nearing completion deals with Arab-Jewish relations, which "were pretty good till the great powers found it in their interests to plunge the Middle East into conflict." A vigorous red-haired "peasant intellectual," Cohen believes that "the U.S.S.R. has missed a great opportunity to heal the breach and must share responsibility." I was not unduly surprised to learn that Cohen, having been "caught" chatting with a Soviet embassy official in the **kibbutz** grounds, is scheduled to be tried as a "foreign agent." The authorities appear embarrassed by lack of evidence, but Cohen and his friends hope the trial comes off, enabling him to explain his position publicly.

All these elements demand a higher priority for Arab village development, health, education and opportunities, an end to military rule and some unilateral move with regard to the Palestine refugees dumped for 11 years in Jordan and Gaza Strip camps.

This line is most strongly voiced by some of the greatest sufferers from Nazi persecution or from Arab aggression. For the sake of their children, the beautiful living memorial to the horrors of the European ghettos, these Jews want (as Mapam theoretician Peretz Merhav writes in **New Outlook**) to see Israel "integrated as swiftly as possible" into a neutralist Afro-Asian family of nations. Individual Center and Right-wing people have joined the Left advocates of some sort of Middle East federation, which a neutral foreign policy and a new attitude toward Israeli Arabs would make possible.

ROAD TO PEACE: I have heard more common sense about the Jew-Arab problem here than from most Western "experts." A Bedouin sheik near Beersheba, head of a nomad tribe still living in the immemorial "black tents" but now struggling to establish a mechanized farm cooperative, said: "All our people want a home, but we cannot settle down till we get land where we can feel secure. Now we find some Jews will help us and we catch their hand." He showed me the community schoolhouse, a tiny shack containing not a single chair: they were grateful for it as many tribes still had no school at all, but it was only a beginning of the hoped-for new life.

How, I asked, could tensions be relaxed with states which refuse to sit down with Israel's government? He puffed his Dunhill, stroked the dagger stuck in his girdle, and with the inevitable allusion to the Sinai attack replied: "My dear, peace will not fall from heaven like the rain. We Bedouins say if a man kill one of another tribe, he must catch some money and animals and bring them if he want to talk peace with that tribe. But we in this part of the world are all small brothers among the nations—and first and foremost I think that each person must go and collect Americans and Russians for peace."

Like many of his people, the sheik has begun to recognize his Jewish friends and "catch their hands." I leave Israel with many warm Jewish and Arab friendships made—and wondering why outside progressives cannot, with less emotion and more wisdom, recognize and support the positive elements in both peoples and on both sides of the frontiers.

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BOOKS

New anthology marks Darwin centennial

THIS ANTHOLOGY* contains an unusually interesting collection of Charles Darwin both as man and scientist. Prof. Loewenberg of the history department of Sarah Lawrence College has made this volume one of his contributions to the Darwin Anniversary—he heads a committee for its observance.

There has been a flood of volumes issued on Darwin during 1958 and 1959 on the occasion of the centenary of the publication of the **Origin of Species.** It is difficult to tell how much they add to our understanding of both Darwin and his theory of evolution by natural selection—the ground has been well covered—yet every great man and every great scientific revolution needs to be constantly reinterpreted to meet contemporary needs. The observances of scientific and cultural anniversaries remind the informed of their debts and obligations to past heroes, and acquaint the less informed with the revolutions in thought that have brought mankind to its present exciting—and perilous—state. The Darwin 100th anniversary serves to make us all aware of how new is our present scientific outlook on the world, and through what intellectual upheavals it was achieved.

THIS IS NOT the first Darwin anthology nor will it be the last. Marston Bates' **Darwin Reader** of three years ago is an excellent and authoritative volume that covers more of Darwin's varied scientific writings than this one pretends to do. [Also, Loewenberg's **Darwin, Wallace and the Theory of Natural Selection,** highly praised by Helen Lynd, Ashley Montague and Frances Darwin Cornforth; available through Arlington Books, Cambridge, Mass. $5.—Ed.] One could easily make up a valuable collection from Darwin's own introductions to his many works, ranging from the geology of South America to the formation of coral islands; from barnacles, earthworms, climbing plants and cross-fertilization to the more familiar ones included here.

Prof. Loewenberg has presented a set of selections that combine much of Darwin's life with a substantial portion of his scientific work and thought. The earlier selections here from his **Autobiography** and correspondence are as fascinating as the scientific portion of the book.

SCHOLARS MAY decry abridgements and anthologies, but how many of us, however educated and alert, have on our shelves Darwin's **Origin of Species, The Descent of Man,** and **The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals**—all represented here? How many of us have read, or have at hand, Darwin's account of his observations of the tortoises, lizards and finches of the Galapagos Islands, observations that led him to the theory of evolution more than any other experience of his five years around the world in the Beagle?

How many have actually seen Alfred Russel Wallace's paper of 1858 that anticipated Darwin's published views and shocked him into writing the **Origin**? We all know of Huxley and his fight for the acceptance of Darwinism, but have we on our shelves the beautiful appraisal he made of the **Origin** and the battles over it exactly 30 years after its publication? Some of all of these and all of some are contained in the present volume.

Biologists, historians, anthropologists and philosophers are all publishing tributes to Darwin this year. Not since Copernicus, Galileo and Newton has any scientific revolution had such wide repercussions in every field of thought as has that of Charles Darwin. The year 1959 provides a good occasion for everyone to discover—or rediscover—Darwin and his meaning. Prof. Loewenberg's well selected, attractively illustrated and inexpensive volume offers a good opportunity to begin.

—**Howard Selsam**

Prof. Bert J. Loewenberg of Sarah Lawrence College is chairman of the Darwin Anniversary committee and author of several books on Darwin and his work. In this connection he was requested for a 1959-60 lecture fellowship by Leeds University, England, under the Fulbright Scholarship program. Prof. Loewenberg was recommended by an eight-man screening panel and by a higher selection committee, but on April 22 was turned down by President Eisenhower's Board of Foreign Scholarships.

Faced with resignation of the entire screening panel the President's Board denied rejecting Loewenberg for loyalty reasons but did not deny having under consideration Prof. Loewenberg's affidavit of 1955 explaining his participation in the 1949 peace conference staged by the National Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York. At the Waldorf conference, Prof. Loewenberg gave a speech praising the advantages of democracy over the Soviet system. The President's Board has since denied a Fulbright research fellowship to Harvard lecturer Herbert C. Kelman, a pacifist and conscientious objector. Kelman wanted to study psychology in Norway.

**CHARLES DARWIN: Evolution and Natural Selection. An Anthology of the Writings of Charles Darwin. Edited with an Introductory Essay by Bert James Loewenberg. Illustrated. Beacon Press, Boston, 438 pp. Cloth $5.75; Paperback $2.25.*

Book Notes

LIBERTY BOOK CLUB'S Prometheus Paperbacks summer selections (through Sept.) include Anne Braden's **The Wall Between;** a dual selection—**Socialism, 1959,** a report on Soviet science by Stefan Heym; and **China Shakes the World Again,** a compilation of four articles and a foreword originally published by **Monthly Review; Comrade Venka,** the Soviet "manhunt" novel published in the U.S. earlier this year by Simon & Schuster; and historian William Appleman Williams' **The Tragedy of American Diplomacy.** The current selection is Dr. Linus Pauling's **No More War.** Prometheus paperbacks are $1.25 to Liberty Book Club members, who are asked to subscribe for the books in groups of four for $5. Address: 100 W. 23 St., New York 11, N.Y.

THOSE FAMILIAR with the compact Labor Fact Book series* know the volumes for painstaking research into economics, politics, civil rights and liberties, industrial and farm conditions, and union affairs, including the extent of organization, allegations of corruption, Taft-Hartley repression, etc. A tightly-edited seven-page index is an invaluable guide to the contents of the current volume, covering 1957-58 and some 1959 developments.

One fact, picked at random: Professional, sales, clerical and administrative workers in the nation's labor force increased from 19.8 million to 26.3 million from 1947 to 1957, January to January. Of these, now constituting 42% of the work force, only 2.5 million were union members by the latest count (1957), less than 15% of all members of all unions in the U.S.

**LABOR FACT BOOK, No. 14, prepared by Labor Research Assn., 80 E. 11th St., N.Y. 3. International Publishers, 381 Park Av. So., New York 16. 160 pp. $2.*

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Aug. 21 Guardian date for Russian Festival

LAST week's issue of the GUARDIAN inadvertently gave Thursday, Aug. 20, as GUARDIAN night at the Russian Dance Festival at Madison Square Garden. This was in error; the GUARDIAN night will be Friday, Aug. 21.

The return engagement will include highlights from both programs given at Madison Square Garden during the Russians' record-setting July performance. For ticket information call ORegon 3-3800.

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NEW YORK

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THE GALLERY

JUST BEFORE THE OPENING CEREMONIES at the World Youth Festival in Vienna on July 27, Austrian officials, on pressure from the French government, told the Algerian delegation that it could not unfurl its flag in the parade. If the Algerians insisted on carrying their flag unfurled, the officials said, they would be arrested and shipped back to the frontier. Eventually the Algerians agreed, but in a show of solidarity, all other delegations also marched with their flags furled. . . . The Senate Judiciary Committee sent to the floor last month a proposed constitutional amendment which would allow state governors to fill vacancies in the House of Representatives by appointment if a nuclear explosion or other disaster killed more than half the elected members of the House. . . . At a civil defense evacuation exercise in Tucson, Ariz., 30 participating cars took a wrong turn and ended up on the wrong highway, headed in the wrong direction. One woman disappeared. About four hours later she called from a place 21 miles out of town and asked if she could come home. A civil defense official sent to bring her back got lost.

TO PROVE THAT ALCOHOL slows down a driver's reactions, the BBC in London offered a live television program called, "How Good A Driver Are You?" Three people were chosen at random to perform an experiment before the cameras. Each was asked to drive a tricky course with many turns and stops, while an announcer timed the trip. As each driver finished, he was given two stiff whiskeys and sent back to re-navigate the course and was timed again. But when the experiment was over, the BBC learned what American advertisers knew all along: put commercials on film where they can be edited. After the times were checked it was learned that each of the drivers had negotiated the course faster after they had the drinks. . . . An Appeals Court in London ruled that Mrs. Eftihia Christos, widowed mother of four children, three of them tubercular, must go to jail for a month because she earned $1.80 a week too much while drawing a government pension. Mrs. Christos' pension was $14 a week which she said was inadequate to care for her family. To supplement the pension, she took in sewing which earned her about $4.80 a week. The law says a pensioner may not earn more than $3 a week above his pension. In a show of mercy the court halved the original sentence of two months, but it refused to wipe out the entire term because, it said, it could not condone breaking the law.

Drawing by Fred Wright
"Our latest model features a built-in bomb shelter."

MRS. GRAHAM GREENE, estranged wife of the English novelist, is building a new wing to her house to accommodate her collection of 60 dolls and 17 dolls' houses. "I rather like having them all around me," she explained. But, she added, "there is a fantastic amount of work involved. All their clothes and sheets and pillow cases have to be washed in a teacup, of course, because they would go down the sink. Then the floors and furniture have to be polished, the chests of drawers tidied." . . . Across town from where the Socialist International met last month in Hamburg is a street named Herbertstrasse. Wooden barriers on either end block vehicular traffic. In between officially-sanctioned prostitutes ply their trade. The women sit in brightly-lit store windows for passers-by to assess. The street is always jammed; tourists and sailors list it as a "must" among places of interest. Many of the prostitutes are "refugees" from East Germany who could not find other work. On the other side of town, at the Socialist congress, an American delegate called for "an eternal and never-ending battle against the monster of world communism."

—Robert E. Light

Sane Nuclear Committee plans peace walk Aug. 9

IN COMMEMORATION of the 14th Anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima, the New York West Side Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy will hold a peace walk on Sunday, Aug. 9.

The walk will begin at 1:30 p.m. at 64th St. and Central Park West, proceed to Columbus Circle, and across 59th St. to Fifth Av. where a short meeting will be held. Leaflets will be distributed enroute emphasizing the necessity of an end to nuclear testing.

Rev. Fritchman offers Peace Congress report

THE FIRST UNITARIAN church of Los Angeles has prepared for distribution the Rev. Stephen Fritchman's sermon, **An American in Stockholm,** his personal report on the 10th Congress of The World Council of Peace. The mimeographed document is a moving account of the events and personalities of the Congress, and an analysis of the causes of present world tensions. It is priced at 10c and can be ordered from the church, 2936 W. 8th St., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

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NEWSPAPER

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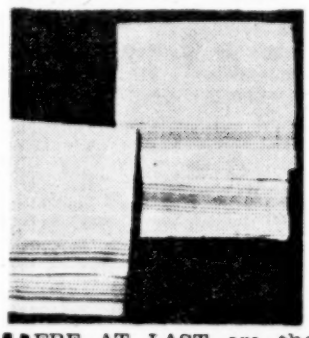

HERE AT LAST are the beautiful table linens we've been trying to get from Czechoslovakia, and the sturdy, pure linen dish towels from Poland. In years past GUARDIAN readers have purchased hundreds of these lovely linens. The quality, as they know, is exceptional and the workmanship superb. — Please order by number.

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the SPECTATOR

Congressman for peace

On July 20 in the House of Representatives, Edith Green (D-Ore.) rose to speak of a colleague of a few months, Rep. William H. Meyer (D-Vt.). She said: "I never have had the privilege of being associated with a man more courageous, more steadfast and less concerned with popularity . . . This House is a repository of the traditions of a century and three-quarters of statesmanship, patriotism and the love of liberty. The able gentleman from Vermont has in the few months he has been among us contributed in no small measure to that tradition." Mrs. Green asked unanimous consent to place in the Record *a column by Marquis Childs. Excerpts from that column follow.*

IN ITS FURTHEST REACHES the tide of Democratic victory last November swept Edmund Muskie into the Senate from Maine and for the first time a Democrat was elected to Congress on a statewide basis from Vermont. That Democrat was Rep. William H. Meyer, who in the aftermath of the landslide last fall, was for a brief time national news.

Not only had he won as Congressman-at-Large by a majority of 4,000 out of 123,000 votes cast, but during his campaign he had expressed some very unorthodox views. He had said on television that he believed Communist China should be a member of the United Nations and that eventually the United States should recognize the Peking government. He proposed abolition of the draft and stopping the manufacture of hydrogen and atomic bombs as well as nuclear testing.

In the House, Meyer has followed these same unorthodox lines. He is the lonely representative of an American tradition, and particularly a New England tradition, that goes a long way back—protest, nonconformity, the right of the individual and his conscience over that of all collective and corporate rights, including the State. It is in the tradition of Thoreau . . .

REP. WILLIAM H. MEYER
He upholds an old tradition

THE OTHER DAY Rep. Meyer came into the national news again when his younger son, Karl, was arrested and sentenced to six months in a Federal jail for a pacifist demonstration against an Omaha, Nebr., missile base site. Karl had previously been arrested three times in New York for protesting a compulsory civil defense law.

Rep. Meyer talks about this in the same calm, untroubled voice with which he discusses his convictions. He says that he is not himself a pacifist, although he registered as a conscientious objector when the draft was initiated just prior to World War II. Karl believes in direct action while his father thinks that he can be more effective in putting over his own ideas through legislation and public opinion.

Of German origin, the Meyer family came to the country after fleeing from the Rhineland in 1848, the year of the abortive European revolt against kings and military dictators. With a deeply religious strain in the family, Rep. Meyer says he had thought that Karl, because of his strong pacifist views, would be a Quaker. Instead, two years ago, he became a Roman Catholic convert and worked in New York's slums with the Catholic Worker movement headed by Dorothy Day.

WHEN THE DRAFT was up for renewal earlier this year Meyer opposed it on the floor of the House. He admits that at times he is overcome by something like despair as he confronts what he fears is an inevitable drift toward nuclear war.

In normally Republican Vermont Meyer's stand, even though his views were fairly well aired during last year's campaign, has set off loud repercussions. The American Legion has denounced him and newspaper editors almost without exception have inveighed against him. He went up and spoke to the Republican legislature in Vermont and, after he had had explained what he had done for the State, he defended his position on peace and war:

"I tried to illustrate that military leaders are gaining economic control in the U.S. and spending most of our taxes with no real supervision by Congress . . . The situation must be corrected if our form of government is to survive. This must indeed be a crazy age if I am called a subversive because I speak the truth and try to uphold our constitutional form of government and provide for the defense of my country as I am obligated to do as a Congressman elected by the people and sworn into office under oath." . . .

Powerful forces in Vermont, including a faction in his own party, are determined to defeat Meyer next year. His Republican opponent is likely to be the present Governor, Robert T. Stafford, who won by a squeak of 700 votes in November. But win, lose, or draw, this nonconformist will follow the dictates of his own conscience.